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The Daily Commercial

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DIRECTORS.—In the list of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, published yesterday, the name of John Hulme occurred in place of John Rice, the former having been defeated by the latter. The average vote received by the successful Directors was 79,000. Mr. John Rice receiving 56,308 and John Hulme 23,022. The *Bulletin* attributes Mr. Hulme's defeat solely to the position taken by that gentleman as the candidate of the Copperhead party for Congress in the Second District at the last fall election. Hon. Thos. A. Scott and Herman J. Lombaert, Esq., will continue their services as Vice Presidents of the Company, and the management will in no respect be changed.

DOWN ON DICKINSON.—A New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has been to hear Miss Anna Dickinson, and does not go into ecstacies of delight concerning her. He ungallantly declares that what she said was common-place and that, as she wished to stand or fall on her merits, she must not hope to escape criticism. Furthermore, he doesn't like the pitch of her voice—it is too high; nor her diction—it is too low; but he admits she excels in "the cheapest kind of eloquence—denunciation." We should like to hear her exercise a little of this last named quality on him!

FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY.—Mr. A. W. Fairbanks, the senior editor and proprietor of the Cleveland *Herald*, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his birthday on Monday last. The employees of the *Herald* establishment, between seventy and eighty in number, were entertained at supper by Mr. Fairbanks, and they in return presented him with a beautiful service of silver and a silver wine set. Mr. Fairbanks is an active, energetic and enterprising journalist, and eminently deserving the high esteem in which he is held by his employees.

The Proposed New License Law.

The license bill now before the Pennsylvania Legislature, which was modeled after the excise law of New York, provides as follows: Every county in the State is declared an excise district, and the board of excise shall consist of four persons, to be appointed by the court, who, with the concurrence of the court, shall appoint an excise inspector. The board of excise shall license moral and temperate persons to sell liquors in any quantity not less than five gallons, no part of which shall be drank on the premises where sold. They may license a sufficient number of moral and temperate persons, who have sufficient accommodations for travelers, to sell liquors by the glass. Such persons are prohibited from selling to minors, persons of intemperate habits, or persons who may be under the influence of liquor. Any person may forbid a tavern keeper to give or sell liquor to any one. He must close his house every night before twelve o'clock, and cannot open his bar before sunrise. His bar must be closed from midnight on Saturday till sunrise on Monday. He is prohibited from selling or giving away liquor on the day of any general or special election, or on the days of public meetings. Any one known to be intoxicated may be arrested and compelled on oath to disclose who sold or gave him the liquor. The excise inspector, board of excise, or any peace officer, on view or complaint, are authorized to close the house, except to travelers, of any licensed person who shall violate any of the provisions of this law, and proceeded against before any magistrate; and if the charge is sustained, the offender shall be fined and imprisoned, and his license revoked. The board of excise are to hold their office for four years, and to receive the same pay as county commissioners, and the inspector to receive such compensation as the board may deem just, and pay the same at pleasure. The board are required to grade the license of tavern keepers, but no license can be less than fifty dollars or more than two thousand dollars.

Pecuniary Claims as Affected by the War.

Judge Duval, of the Western District of Texas, has rendered a decision, which is of great interest to Northern creditors, who, in many instances, find their Southern debtors willing to pay the principal of debts due before the war, but unwilling to pay the interest accruing during the war. The case was that of Cochrane vs. Talbott, the counsel for the defense taking the following ground:

All commercial intercourse between the belligerents was suspended during the war, and the payment of debts due from residents in one belligerent section to residents in the other was prohibited. The payment of the principal being prohibited, the effect was to abate the interest during the prohibition.

Judge Duval reviewed the case at considerable length, and concluded as follows:

I cannot give the reasons, at length, which induce me to withhold my assent from the proposition set up in the plea, as regards interest in this case. They are based mainly upon the peculiar character of the Government of the United States, and the position which the insurgents occupied in reference to that Government and to foreign nations.

It is sufficient to state my conclusion on the subject. My opinion is, that *the war lately existing* between the two sections of the United States *did not stop the running of interest on contracts, subsisting between the people of those sections prior to the war.*

The Pope's Admiration of America.

Rev. Dr. Lamy, who went to Rome to bear the proceedings of the late council at Baltimore to the Pope, writes home: "The Holy Father was rejoiced and highly pleased with the Council of Baltimore, and also to hear many particulars I gave about the progress of our Church in the United States; but what pleased His Holiness most, and gave him great consolation in the midst of his troubles with which his paternal heart was afflicted, was the letter addressed to him by the fathers of the council. He spoke of it in the highest terms. His expression was: 'Beautiful letter, most beautiful'; in a few sentences they have written the history of my life.' On the 3d instant I had the honor of serving the mass, and of assisting him at the altar. I handed him myself the beautiful copy of the decrees, so nicely bound, and he admired it very much. 'What beautiful things they make in America!' said His Holiness, looking at the volume, turning it over, and dressing it. The late Council at Baltimore has produced a wonderful effect, not only in Rome, but also in France and Ireland. The other evening his eminence Cardinal Barnabo said to me: 'The Catholic Church has a grand arena in the United States of America; it is very consoling.'"

Internal Revenue on Pianos.

The sworn returns under the internal revenue laws of fifteen widely known piano manufacturers of New York, Boston and Baltimore, reveal the remarkable fact that during the year 1866 there were no less than 7,986 pianos made and sold by these fifteen firms. Of that number Steinway & Sons made 1,955, amounting to over a million dollars, and paid a tax thereon of 451,346; Chickering & Sons made 1,536 pianos, and paid $36,081 tax; Knabe & Co.'s tax amounted to $20,058; Bradbury made 244 instruments, and paid $4,988; Decker Bro's made 256 pianos, and paid $4,126, etc. The New York *Evening Post* of the 2d inst. makes the following remarks on the subject:

It furthermore exhibits the remarkable fact that the most extensive New York firm (Steinway & Sons) alone paid $8,224 39 more Government tax than the ten next largest of the piano manufacturers of this city combined. This and a reference to the above statement establishes the indisputable fact that New York possesses the most extensive piano manufactory in the United States, and, beyond a doubt, in the world.

Wheeling Manufactures.

The Norway Manufacturing Company held its annual meeting yesterday, and made an exhibit of its business to the stockholders, which was very gratifying to them, and highly credit. able to the managers. This company is one of those started in the past two years with a view of breaking the monotony of our manufacturers by introducing new branches of business and adding to the inducements which merchants already have to make Wheeling the market from which to draw their supplies. The following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the ensuing year: A. C. Quarrier, O. C. Dewey, Wm. Hastings, Jacob Harlan, and J. C. Van Faussen. A. C. Quarrier was chosen President of the Board, and J. G. Battelle Secretary. *Wheeling Intelligencer.*

ANOTHER GIFT BY MR. PEABODY.—Mr. George Peabody has added another to his long list of benefactions. His latest gift, as we learn from the Salem *Register*, is $140,000 to his native county of Essex "for the promotion of the study and knowledge of the Natural and Physical Sciences, and of their application to the Useful Arts." Forty thousand dollars is to be applied to the purchase of the hall of the East India Marine Society in Salem and the erection of buildings, and the remainder is to be used as a fund, which, after the work of arranging a museum and collections is completed, is to be applied in the proportion of seven-twelfths to the department of the Physical Science, and five-twelfths to the department of the Natural Sciences.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1867. NO. 152.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Another Reconstruction Plan.

Mr. Sumner's New Bill.

Pay of U. S. Marshals, Clerks and Attorneys..

Bill to Invalidate Alexandria Election.

Senators Doolittle and Patterson Explain

Income Tax to be Assessed Immediately.

Surratt's Trial Soon to be Commenced.

Another Effort to Resuscitate Tariff Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 6, 1867.

Another Reconstruction Bill.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Sumner introduced a bill, of which he gave notice yesterday, for the reconstruction of the rebel States. It is fashioned a good deal after the Louisiana bill, but is more proscriptive in its terms against the late rebels. It provides for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Governor and Legislative council for each of the ten States lately in rebellion. Civil government is to be inaugurated by these officers. Rebels are permitted to vote, but they must first take what is called an oath to maintain a Republican form of government, swearing that they will oppose all legislation making discriminations on account of color, and that they will give equal educational advantages to blacks and whites alike. It is not likely that anything will be done with this bill this session.

Pay of U. S. Marshals.

Mr. Sumner also introduced a bill to increase the fees of United States Marshals fifty per cent. When the Marshal's fees amount to less than two thousand dollars a year the deficiency shall be made up to him out of the United States Treasury; the same with the clerks of the United States Courts when their fees amount to less than $1,200, and with District Attorneys, when their fees amount to less than $2,000.

Colorado.

Mr. Harlan has taken charge of the Colorado bill, so strongly pushed by Mr. Wade at the last session. He introduced it to-day, but he cannot get it considered before the recess.

The Alexandria Elections.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill declaring the elections at Alexandria yesterday null and void, and it was laid over.

A New Committee.

A new Committee on appropriations was added to the standing committee of the Senate. Mr. Sherman will be its Chairman. Messrs. Sherman and Fessenden have not agreed well, and this is a movement to settle the difficulty between them.

Personal Explanations.

Messrs. Doolittle and Patterson rose to personal explanations, and each denied in the most positive terms the charge in the report of the committee in the New York Custom House frauds they had received five thousand dollars each for securing the appointment of Collector Smythe.

The House.

The House remained in session but thirty minutes to-day, but transacted no business. An effort was made to introduce a bill to amend the National banking act by substituting legal tender for the bank notes, but the House refused to receive the bill.

Seizure of Counterfeiters.

The officers of the secret service division of the Treasury Department recently effected the seizure of counterfeiter's tools, consisting of steel plates, dies, presses and various other articles used by counterfeiters, at St. Louis, Mo. One of the gang was also secured while in the act of printing counterfeit fractional currency. A large amount of partially finished fifty cent fractional currency notes was seized at the same time.

Erection of Light Houses.

By the law to erect new light houses, officially promulgated to-day, it appears that the following are authorized for the West: For building a lighthouse on a proper site at Brandywine Point, at a cost not exceeding ten thousand dollars; for building a lighthouse on a proper site at Mendota, on Lake superior, in the State of Michigan, at a cost not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars; for building a light house at Pigeon river, or vicinity, Lake Superior, Minn., at a cost not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars.

The Income Tax.

The Internal Revenue Bureau to-day issued instructions for immediate assessment of the income tax as required by the law passed on last Saturday. The time of assessment is changed from May to March, and the uniform rate of five per cent. is fixed on all incomes with one thousand dollars exempt. Assessors are required to go at once to work.

Surratt's Trial.

The government and the defense are ready to proceed with the trial of Surratt. It will probably commence on Monday next.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The nomination of Bogy as Commissioner of Indian Affairs not having been acted on by the Senate before adjournment, that office is not vacant. Rumor has it that Bogy will be renominated. Messrs. Stillwell, of Indiana, and Hood, of Wisconsin, are also spoken of as applicants for the position. It is thought the nomination will be made by the President in a few days.

Caucus.

At the caucus, this morning, of Republican Senators, nothing was done further than to pass favorably upon a proposition to create a Senate Committee on Appropriation, to relieve the Finance Committee of some of the labor now devolving upon that Committee. The caucus adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, probably with a view to taking action upon what is resolved upon at the House caucus to-night.

The Tariff.

An ineffectual effort was made in the House to-day to bring up the tariff and get it referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and the House directly afterwards adjourned until to-morrow. It was evident that the House was not inclined to block out any work for the session until after the caucus to-night.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

NOMINATIONS.

An hour after the Senate adjourned, the Private Secretary of the President brought to the capitol a large number of nominations, principally postmasters and army and navy officers, for the action of that body. It is calculated there are three or four hundred vacancies, under various branches of the Government, which are to be filled before the adjournment of the Senate.

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCES.

Several private conferences of Republican members of the House were held to-day, at one of which General Butler and Logan were present, advocating, it is said, the appointment of a special committee to pursue the impeachment of the President. The Ohio delegation had a conference to-day, but the subject of their deliberations is not known further than it referred to what business should be transacted during the present session. The New York delegation, at their conference, recommended that the impeachment question be referred to a special committee, to be composed of seven members of the late Judiciary Committee, and be returned to the present House. The views of these several parties will be urged upon the caucus to-night, at which it will be determined whether the standing committees shall now be appointed, or whether this shall be done only after the elections in the Northern States shall have been held. The probability is, the appointment of the committees will be postponed, excepting a special committee entrusted with the question of impeachment. It is the opinion of members that the session will not continue more than a week longer, and a recess until May may be taken, but as to this there cannot be any certainty until the caucus decides.

OMAHA RESERVATION.

The returns of the survey of the southern part of the Omaha Indian Reservation, situated on the Missouri River, in the extreme part of Nebraska, have been received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing that the Omaha Reservation has been divided into two townships, containing 46,080 acres. Under the treaty of March 6th, 1865, the former has been sold to the United States, and is to be occupied by the Winnebagoes, and the latter by the Omahas, to be possessed and severally assigning to each head of a family one hundred and sixty acres, and to each male person sixteen years of age and upwards, a tract not exceeding forty acres. White persons are not allowed to reside on the reservation, except such as are in the employ of the United States, without written permission of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs or special agent of the reservation. The allotment of lands to the Omahas will be made for the exclusive use and benefit of themselves and heirs; said tracts shall not be alienated by lease or otherwise disposed of, except to the United States, or to other members of the tribe.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Executive Mansion was thronged to-day with members, Senators, office seekers, and politicians.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement shows the total debt to be $2,600,587,389 19; amount in Treasury, coin, $107,271,051 12; currency, $5,235,-368 27.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

General Lippincott, who was recently elected door-keeper of the House of Representatives, will not make any changes of importance among the subordinates until the close of the present session; meanwhile, some of the old employees are striving to be retained, while hundreds of others are making application for appointments.

THE COLORADO BILL.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Harlan for the admission of Colorado is substantially the Edmunds amendment to the bill to enforce the terms of the present territorial equal suffrage law of Congress, and reserving the right to enforce it and the civil rights law in the State. The changes in the Senate and House since the last Congress have likewise doubt in the minds of the friends of Colorado that the State will be admitted at an early day. They say the vote on last Friday did not show the real strength of the bill, as there would have been three more votes for and one less against it, if such votes would have been necessary to carry the measure, making the real strength thirty-two against seventeen.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

GENERAL RAILROAD BILL

All Amendments Voted Down.

Monopoly Bill Pushed to Third Reading.

The Allegheny Liquor Bill.

A Substitute Passed the House.

Bill Annexing Manchester to Allegheny Passed the House.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, March 6, 1867.

SENATE.

Reports of Committees.

Act to perfect the title to certain lands in Somerset.

Act to vacate the Methodist Burial Grounds.

Act relative to fees of District Attorneys in the Commonwealth.

Act to extend the boundaries of the borough of Birmingham.

Act conferring additional powers on the Council of Pittsburgh.

Act to authorize the sale of the Allegheny Poor Farm.

Supplement to an act relative to sewers in Pittsburgh.

Act to incorporate the McKeesport Gas Company.

Act to authorize the Coal Hill and Upper St. Clair Turnpike Road Company to increase tolls.

Act to prevent traffic in human bodies.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Brown, of Lawrence—Act relative to Justices of Peace, Burgesses, and Notaries in Lawrence county.

Mr. Graham—Act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Transportation Company.

Also, to incorporate the Grove Farm Oil Company.

The General Railroad Law.

The special order, the General Railroad law, was considered. Mr. Wallace offered to amend by making all roads to connect with roads outside of the State, which was lost. The bill was carried to a third reading, and all amendments voted down.

House.

The following bills passed:

To annex the borough of Manchester to Allegheny City.

To authorize the city of Allegheny to issue bonds to build a market house.

To legalize certain acts made by the city of Titusville.

New License Law.

The Allegheny delegation prepared a compromise liquor bill, which was substituted for Mr. Porter's bill, and passed the House in that shape.

The supplement to the school law was considered and passed up to third reading, pending which, the House adjourned.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1867.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

The *Herald* publishes a circular from Secretary Seward, dated December last, inviting Spain and the South American Republics to unite in a peace conference at Washington, April 1st, and suggesting that the President be authorized to appoint some neutral power as umpire for the arrangement of differences respecting international laws and courtesies, without interfering with the terms agreed upon between the interested powers. It is stated the Chilian Government will confer with her allies before accepting the proposition, but it is probable it will be finally accepted.

THE CABLE.

Dispatches from Heart's Content report the Cable working splendidly, but the Irish wires are down, probably in consequence of a storm.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

A Washington dispatch says it is rumored that Colonel A. M. Wood, of Brooklyn, will be nominated to the Senate to-morrow for naval officer of New York.

ARRIVALS.

The steamers City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, and the Celia, from London, arrived today.

LETTER FROM COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

Collector Smythe has addressed a letter to the President, which will be published to-morrow, affirming that the New York Custom House was never more economically, purely and efficiently administered than by him. Further reforms and economies will be accomplished as fast as practicable. He has weeded out incompetency, ignorance, intemperance and vice from it, and filled vacancies with competent and honest men from both political parties, and ten of no politics. The business of the Custom House has steadily increased, but the necessary expenditure has not increased one-fifth of what the House Committee of Public Expenditures report. The general order business was first placed in the hands of E. C. Johnson & Co., without payment, agreement, or understanding as to any profits they might subsequently make, and subsequently transferred to Myers & Smith, also without payment, agreement or understanding, expressed or implied, with orders to reduce their charges to a basis satisfactory to the merchants. But one complaint, and that trivial, has been made from that day to this. Mr. Smythe repeats that he never received one dollar from this source in any form, directly or indirectly, and of course never distributed what he never received. It appears from the letter that Mr. Smythe, satisfied with his other emoluments, once formed the purpose of distributing the whole amount of profits on general orders among certain friends with portions reserved to protect the clerks against electioneering assessments; but this purpose, as he testified under oath to the committee, was unknown to them, and never was executed and dispelled from his mind.

A case is pending in New York in which the plaintiff, Elizabeth A. Quinn, a blooming young person of seventeen summers, seeks a divorce from her husband James Quinn, a curmudgeon of forty. Of course she has to accuse him of unfaithfulness to his marriage vows, but on this point the evidence she brings forth is not very convincing. The real cause of her dislike to him and desire for a permanent separation is that he has cold feet. She declares that even during their honeymoon, which happened last July, the icy contact of his pedal extremities was unendurable. Ugh! what would it have been in January!

WHEELING NAIL FACTORIES.—The Wheeling *Register* says: The stock of nails now on hand at the different warehouses is unusually large for this season of the year, and unless the spring trade opens very brisk, it will be some time before the rolling mills will resume operations.

THERE is to be a meeting in New York shortly, to protest against the Kingdom of Canada. The establishing of a monarchy on our immediate border, has not much to commend it to citizens of the United States.

A roll of papyrus, exhumed from the ruins of Luxor, has been found to contain pleading at the Greek bar three centuries anterior to the birth of Christ.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Some Interesting Personal Explanations.

Mr. Sumner Offers a Reconstruction Bill.

He Also Introduces a Steel-Clad Oath.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition for the improvement of the Minnesota river.

Mr. HARLAN presented a petition for an appropriation for the erection of a postoffice at Keokuk. Ordered to lie on the table until the committees are formed.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to communicate a copy of the report of Brigadier General Simpson, on the Pacific Railroad and its branches. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the resolution from the House for the appointment of a Joint Committee of three Senators and three Representatives to revise and fix the pay of officers of the two Houses. Agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a concurrent resolution to continue the joint Committee on Retrenchment. Agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a resolution to add to the Standing Committees a committee of the Senate on Appropriations, to consist of seven members. Agreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said: Mr. President—On Monday evening a newspaper was placed in my hands in which I find a report of a committee of the House of Representatives, submitted by Mr. Hulburd, of New York, which demands notice at my hands. It fills me with surprise and indignation. Without any motive to me,—without calling on me for any explanation, this report, by inference and not by direct charge,—by inuendo not by positive averment,—endeavors to create the impression that I received or agreed to receive $5,000 or some other pecuniary or other profit from Mr. Smythe, Collector of the Port of New York. This charge, whether made directly or by implication whether sought to be sustained by proof or inuendo, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and from whatever source it comes I pronounce it a base falsehood, a vile and cowardly slander. I go further, sir, and say that in the hundreds and perhaps thousands of cases in which, during the ten years I have been in this body, my recommendation has been sought and obtained, there is not a single instance in which any kind of pecuniary consideration of the value of one cent was ever expected or received, directly or indirectly, by me. I have yet to see, that man on this earth who would dare to look me in the face and make such an offer. Upon this and all other matters I am ready to meet the most searching scrutiny.

So much for myself. But my duty is not yet done. The good name of my son has been called in question. On this subject I prepared a statement to submit to the Senate; but as I am told the testimony is not all published, I shall, therefore, withhold it. I will only say, that I say when the truth is fully known, there will be found nothing to reflect on his character as a soldier or a citizen.

Mr. PATTERSON said: Mr. President—In looking over the papers, I see I am involved in the same charges that are made against the Senator from Wisconsin—that of having received $5,000 from Mr. Smythe. I will dispose of the whole question in a word. I never had any no direct charge made; it is an intended charge. All I have got to say is, it is false—false in its charge, false in its intentions, false in its inception. I never received a cropper from Mr. Smythe. If the Senate will permit me to say so, I will say it is false as hell.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to admit Colorado, and gave notice of a bill to construct a railroad and freight railroad from the Missouri slippi river to the Atlantic coast.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced a joint resolution construing and giving effect to the joint resolution for the relief of the people of Wisconsin as passed in 1864. This resolution passed the Senate in February, but failed to get through the House.

Mr. POMEROY, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to provide a republican form of Government for the late rebellious States. It provides for the re-establishment of civil governments on the basis of loyal voters. Ordered printed and to lie on the table until the committees are formed.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill increasing the fees of marshals and clerks of the United States District and Circuit Courts, and for other and present rates, and for other purposes. Ordered printed.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to prescribe an oath to members of the National and State government, which prescribes that every person in any State, except Tennessee, lately declared in rebellion shall, before he shall be allowed to vote or hold office under the laws of the State, or to maintain a Republican form of government in the State of which he is an inhabitant, and in the United States, will recognize the freedom of the freedmen, and discountenance all efforts to break away or secede from the Union; that he will give his influence to sustain the National currency, and discountenance repudiation of the debt of the United States, and payment of the rebel debt, or any claim for loss of slaves; to discountenance and resist all laws making distinctions in civil rights on account of color, and give his support to education and the diffusion of knowledge in the public schools open to all, and any person falsely taking such oath to be deemed guilty of perjury, and subject to the penalties and disabilities now affixed to that holding office. Ordered on the table until a committee is appointed.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to consolidate the Southern and Northern Indian Superintendency, and certain Indian agencies, and create an Indian superintendency for the Territory of Idaho. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. NYE introduced the following, which was ordered to be printed, a joint resolution declaring that the municipal officers of Alexandria have refused to obey and execute the laws of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, &c., That the municipal offices of that city are hereby declared vacant, and the persons exercising the authority of said offices, or who exercise authority in the name of said offices, shall be imprisoned for not less than one year, and pay a fine of not less than $10,000.

Mr. SUMNER called up the joint resolution in relation to the Paris Exposition.

Without action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS presented the credentials of Mr. Hooper, delegate from Utah, who took the oath. Rev. Mr. Boynton also took the oath of office.

The first business in order was the motion to suspend the rules pending adjournment yesterday, in order to permit Mr. PRICE to introduce a bill to amend the Bankrupt Currency act. The bill prohibits banking associations from withdrawing either on account of dividends or otherwise any portion of their capital, and from making dividends greater than their net profits. The House refused to suspend the rules, and therefore the bill was not introduced.

Mr. THOMAS presented the petition of J. J. Stewart, contesting the seat of Mr. Phelps, of Maryland. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. BROOKS—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make personal inquiries into the seizure of the steamer Andalusia by the New York Custom House in 1864, referred to in the recent report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, and cause all such prosecutions discontinued, if in his opinion, the shippers or importers have not been guilty of wilful neglect or intention to defraud the revenue. Laid over.

By Mr. HULBURT, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish statements showing what amounts have been paid Collectors of Customs, Naval officers, Surveyors, Inspectors of Customs, aids to revenue, and other officers have been removed since the 3rd of March, 1866, increased compensation paid to their successors, &c. Adopted.

By Mr. WARD, reciting the statement made by an ex-member of the cabinet, Mr. Blair, in a public speech at Baltimore, that the testimony given on behalf of the Government on the assassination trials was suborned, and that Mrs. Surratt was convicted and executed without any evidence of her guilt, and directing the appointment of a select committee of three to examine carefully and thoroughly into such charge, and report thereon, with authority to send for persons and papers, and sit during recess.

Several objections and suggestions being made, Mr. WARD withdrew the resolution.

By Mr. WARD, providing for a select committee of five to examine the practical operations of the existing law for the collection of Customs, and to suggest amendments that shall secure the revenue to the Treasury, reduce the fees and emoluments of Collectors, Naval Officers and Surveyors, and protect importers from oppressive and unjust exactions.

The resolution went over.

Mr. MOORHEAD made a motion for referring the Tariff Bill of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, with pending amendments, to the Committee of Ways and Means, which appointed.

Without action the House adjourned.

STATE ITEMS.

A disgraceful prize fight occurred in Meadville on Saturday evening, which resulted in a draw.

Samuel B. Lauffer, of Greensburg, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster of the regular army.

Rheem's hall, Carlisle, was partially destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The *Herald* printing establishment, which occupied the first floor of the Hall, was also destroyed.

There are only five persons in the Westmoreland county jail. Two former inmates were sent to the Penitentiary last week.

The Pottsville *Journal* says: We have heard of several landholders who have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in colliery improvements in this county, who propose to sell out in consequence of the insecurity of life and property here. If they cannot succeed in selling their collieries they will let them stand idle. This state of affairs affects all kinds of business, and the law-abiding citizens of the county are the sufferers. We are now enjoying the delights of Copperhead rule, which, with a shameless and degraded press, positively encourages this terrible state of affairs.

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE.

Annual Meeting at Massillon, O.—Arrival of the Ministers and Members.—Bishop Thompson to Preside.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
MASSILLON, O., March 6, 1867.

A large portion of the Ministers of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, reached this place on the mail train this afternoon, and were escorted to the Church, where the stationed Minister, Rev. S. M. Hickman and others, were awaiting their arrival. In due time they were each assigned to the places where they are to find rest and the comforts of home for their brief stay—and at this present writing, are patiently waiting to greet the rest who are expected on the trains late in the evening.

The streets are covered a few inches with snow, but the sun which is shining down upon it, is rapidly converting it into "slush," and will if we won't this fair evening will soon disappear, and the "sleighman's" occupation be gone.

The session of the Conference will begin tomorrow morning, at 9 o'clock. Bishop Thompson will preside, but he has not as yet arrived. Among the ministers present we notice Drs. Dempsey, Drummond and Davidson, the presiding Elders of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Uniontown districts, Revs. Wolf, Williams and Endsly, and our veteran friend, Rev. R. Hopkins.

Hearty and familiar greetings are the order of the day, and men will meet in this annual assemblage as brothers who have not met for a year, and may not again meet for another term. It is expected that Bishop Morris, the senior Bishop of the Church, will be here during the session.

VITORIO.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

General W. K. Strong has been stricken down by paralysis, at his residence in New York, and is not expected to live.

Dr. J. G. Holland, ("Timothy Titcomb,") is lying very ill in Brooklyn.

A Charleston, S. C., dispatch of yesterday says: The steamer Manhattan has arrived with the officers and part of the crew and passengers of the steamer Andalusia, from New York to Charleston, which was burned off Hatteras on Sunday evening. The vessel and cargo was a total loss. A number of persons are missing, and are supposed to be lost. The lost carriage, intended as a present from the New York firemen to the Columbia firemen, was aboard.

The State Department yesterday officially promulgated the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States and the act relative to tenure of office.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that National Banks in that State must pay the same rate of taxes as other banks under the State laws.

A Buffalo dispatch of yesterday says: The Provincial Telegraph Company has been purchased by the Montreal Company, which now controls the entire telegraph business to and through Canada.

For the first time one of the most fashionable gambling houses on Broadway, New York, was entered Tuesday night by the police and a large number of gamblers arrested. It was kept by John Hart.

The New York *Herald's* Mexican correspondent says: The American Consul at Vera Cruz has protested against quartering French troops upon resident Americans. One American citizen was arrested for refusing to supply quarters when called upon. The protest finally had some effect, and the quartering was discontinued. On behalf of the Government on the assassination trials was suborned, and that Mrs. Surratt was convicted and executed without any evidence of her guilt, and directing the appointment of a select committee of three to examine carefully and thoroughly into such charge, and report thereon, with authority to send for persons and papers, and sit during recess.

Several objections and suggestions being made, Mr. WARD withdrew the resolution.

By Mr. WARD, providing for a select committee of five to examine the practical operations of the existing law for the collection of Customs, and to suggest amendments that shall secure the revenue to the Treasury, reduce the fees and emoluments of Collectors, Naval Officers and Surveyors, and protect importers from oppressive and unjust exactions.

The resolution went over.

Mr. MOORHEAD made a motion for referring the Tariff Bill of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, with pending amendments, to the Committee of Ways and Means, which appointed.

Without action the House adjourned.

STATE ITEMS.

A disgraceful prize fight occurred in Meadville on Saturday evening, which resulted in a draw.

Samuel B. Lauffer, of Greensburg, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster of the regular army.

Rheem's hall, Carlisle, was partially destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The *Herald* printing establishment, which occupied the first floor of the Hall, was also destroyed.

There are only five persons in the Westmoreland county jail. Two former inmates were sent to the Penitentiary last week.

The Pottsville *Journal* says: We have heard of several landholders who have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in colliery improvements in this county, who propose to sell out in consequence of the insecurity of life and property here. If they cannot succeed in selling their collieries they will let them stand idle. This state of affairs affects all kinds of business, and the law-abiding citizens of the county are the sufferers. We are now enjoying the delights of Copperhead rule, which, with a shameless and degraded press, positively encourages this terrible state of affairs.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAUCUS.

The Impeachment Investigation.

The Matter Left in Hands of Judiciary Committee.

Tilt Between Messrs. Bingham and Butler

Recess of Congress from Monday Next to May 8th.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 6, 1867.

The Republican caucus met to-night to consider the question of impeachment and adjournment. Mr. Banks presided.

Impeachment.

Mr. Covode, of Pa., offered a resolution to add a special Committee of six to the Judiciary Committee, for the purpose of continuing the impeachment investigation.

Mr. Ashley had before this offered a resolution to continue the matter in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, but this was a blind. Mr. Ashley was known as the chief mover of the Covode proposition.

The debate was limited to five minute speeches. The most interesting controversy was one between Messrs. Bingham and Butler. Mr. Bingham was advocating the continuance of the matter in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, when Butler interrupted him to know if he (Mr. Bingham) was not opposed to impeachment in any event. Mr. Bingham said he would answer this insolent question by asking one that was more pertinent, whether Butler was not in favor of impeaching President Johnson first and trying him after.

Butler again took the floor in opposition to the Judiciary Committee, and, alluding to what he intimated was this determination to report against impeachment, he said that when the enemies of the Government brought forth their banding, there would be nobody to nurse it.

Mr. Bingham came back at Butler in fine style, asking him if he thought he (Butler) was the embodiment of all that was wise and patriotic, and all that was learned and legal in the Congress of the United States. Mr. Bingham went on until he was called to order for his allusion to Butler's domineering insolence in a new member of Congress.

Mr. Logan sustained Butler, but the result was an overwhelming defeat of both in the passage of the resolution to let the matter stay with the Judiciary Committee.

Question of Adjournment.

The question of adjournment then came up. Mr. Allison, of Iowa, moved that Congress do not adjourn more than three days at a time, until the impeachment investigation is concluded.

Mr. Pomeroy, of New York, moved in lieu of this that a recess be taken from Monday next to the 8th of May, and this was carried by 85 to 59.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Republican caucus to-night voted to refer the impeachment question to the Judiciary Committee, when appointed, and to take a recess next Monday till the 8th of May.

MEXICO.

Acapulco Abandoned by Imperialists.

Liberals Concentrating Near the Capital.

Imperial General Tavra Defeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Acapulco was abandoned by the Imperialists February 19th, when they embarked on board the French frigate Victoria. Three French war vessels remain in the harbor of Acapulco, but hold a neutral position. The greatest order and confidence prevails among the people. The town will soon be formally occupied by the Republicans until the departure of the French vessels.

General Alvarez, with 4,000 troops, marched from Acapulco to Chilpancingo, 70 miles from the City of Mexico, intending to join General Porfirio Diaz, who was already in the valley of Mexico.

Puebla, the capital of the state of Mexico, having been occupied by the Liberals, General Tavra, Imperialist, was sent to recapture it. Eight seven leagues from the City of Mexico he was met by General Negrete, of Zacatecas, and Jose Yerez, who completely defeated the Imperialists.

FROM MISSOURI.

Malt House Burned—The Weather.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The malt house of Tinker Brothers & Co., containing about 46,00 bushels of malt, was burned this evening. Loss $10,000, fully insured.

Snow has fallen, here since three P. M., and still continues. Weather mild.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., March 6.—Weather cold, with slight snow this afternoon.

ST. JOSEPH, March 6.—Weather clear and pleasant.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—A Convention of General Ticket Agents of the United States and Canada will be held on the 20th inst. at St. Louis, and convened at the Gayoso Hotel. They elected the following officers for the ensuing year: B. W. Patrick, Chicago, President, and General Boyd, Vice President. They have a hop tomorrow night at the Gayoso Hotel.

Taylor, McBath & Co., of Chicago, has been awarded a contract by the City Council to pave several streets with the Nicholson pavement. It contains about two million dollars.

The new Metropolitan police bill, which has passed a second reading at Nashville, is creating a panic amongst the tax payers. The citizens bodily protest against it. The *Avalanche*, in an article to-day, calls Brownlow and the Rump Legislature.

Flood in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—The rains have washed away one hundred feet of the trestle work on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad at Running water, and the bridge at Raccoon Mountain is badly damaged. Other damage. This will blockade the road for a couple of weeks and prevent the transmission of freight.

CHATANOOGA, May 6.—There has been a four days' storm, and the bridges are down in all directions. The bridge at Whiteside station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad at Whiteside station, 110 feet high, has been carried off. Communication north and east is entirely cut off. The bridge over the Tennessee river at this place was carried off. It is 900 feet long. The country is flooded.

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The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1867.

The tenor of private information received in Washington is to the effect that the Southern people will generally and at once accept the conditions imposed by the Reconstruction Law. There is reason for the belief that it will not be many months before conventions are assembled in most of the insurgent States. Those who speak for the President say the law will be strictly enforced.

It appears that Senator Patterson, Senator Johnson's son-in-law, received from the fund created under Collector Smythe five thousand dollars. The query has been started, was this sum paid to defray expenses incurred when swinging 'round the circle?

With but very trifling exceptions the Thirty-Ninth Congress is receiving the thanks of the Republican press, for the thoroughness with which it completed the business before it—the Tariff Bill being the almost sole exception.

PHILADELPHIA AND HALF A MILLION.

The Philadelphia South- any propose to renew se the capital stock, which is now something like half a million to one million dollars. Philadelphia experiences great difficulty in procuring subscriptions to her steamship enterprises, few of which are successful. With the trade of the interior very considerably diverted to New York, as the certain result of permitting the legislation of the State to be controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, this is inevitable. Philadelphia will be a commercial city only as she grasps the products of the country. Her steamship enterprises fail, or have a sickly existence, simply because the trade and products of the country are diverted from her. New York has two great competing lines of Railroads, and their great competitor, her grand canal, delivering the products of a dozen States upon her wharves. There is no competition for the benefit of Philadelphia—it is all against her. With but a single line of Railway linking her with the great West—and that too with a divided allegiance—how can she expect to be a commercial city—what wonder is there that capitalists hesitate to subscribe the paltry sum of half a million of dollars towards establishing a steamship line?

Not only is Philadelphia contented with but a small part of her share of the travel of a dozen States, but she is indifferent to the development of our own State, and careless about its trade. With untold wealth at her door—enough for a half a dozen lines of steamships—she makes but a contemptible figure and finds in the city of Baltimore a rival that bids fair to leave her in the distance. All the more discreditable to her is this when we read the following uttered by Simon Cameron in his serenade speech, in Washington, a few evenings since:

"We have in Pennsylvania a territory richer than any other portion of the world of its size. They talk about the gold of California, the silver of Nevada, and the diamonds of Peru and Brazil; but there is no district of country of the size of Pennsylvania which has so much internal wealth within it, and no part of the world in which people can live more happily, nor in which they can be more regardful of their fellows and for posterity. (Applause.) They talk about gold in California, and of sending it from there to the East. In Pennsylvania, in a period of three or four months, we send out, and at a very low price, more than forty millions dollars worth of coal; all dug from the earth, and all giving life and support to the laboring people of our country.

"No manufactory in the country scarcely can now exist without the coal of Pennsylvania. And then beside coal we have other wealth, such as scarcely any other people can boast. We can produce everything which adds to the comfort and prosperity of man in our valleys, while the manufacture of the minerals of the mountains gives employment to the people of the valleys."

If Philadelphia only would avail herself of these dormant elements of trade and commerce—so wonderful in extent and kind, and so near to her door—there would be little occasion for her begging a few hundred dollars annually to keep up a sickly line of steamships. She would grow, her commerce would expand, and instead of one poor line, she would have many lines of steamships to all parts of the world.

But instead of doing this, she folds her arms and trusts her future to a single corporation—which, after all, gives her but a share of its business—a corporation which like the grasping landholder who cultivates but a small part of what he owns and continually grasps for more, so that he may prevent cultivation by others, virtually seals up the sources of wealth so graphically described by Senator Cameron, but which Philadelphia might if she would call all her own. Philadelphia, more than any city on the face of the earth, is interested in a Free Railroad System, and yet she dare not—at least does not—utter even a whisper in its favor. With such a system she would begin a new career of prosperity in manufactures and commerce. She and the State would be unbound. These elements of growth and wealth would become active and directly tributary to her—for what contributed to the general growth would be to her a special benefit. It is indeed amazing that she does not perceive this, that she does not, instead of slumbering year after year, as though the iron mountains would of themselves open their rugged sides and the limitless coal fields cast up their treasures, rouse herself to the effort that is only needed to make her what she vainly aspires to be.

GEN. GRANT AND THE COUNTRY.

The interest felt in the views of General Grant on public questions, indicates the confidence felt in him, and the weight his opinions have with the people at large and "outsider" has been more frequently consulted in regard to great measures; and it is not a little remarkable that as a general thing—especially on difficult points—the action of Congress has coincided with his views. As to the Presidential veto of the Reconstruction Bill, he labored to prevent it. While he did not, as was reported, go to the President directly, he expressed himself decidedly to two members of the Cabinet—Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Stanton—to whom he frankly declared that it would be far better for the North and the country at large, if the President would sign the bill. General Grant is outspoken on the "situation," and as to his views in general, a correspondent writes as follows:

He doesn't put himself forward as a politician. I don't know that he declares himself in sympathy with the Republican party. But he says that the present condition of things is very unhealthful, and ought not to continue any longer than necessary. Business will not be healthy, nothing can prosper, so long as reconstruction is delayed. Congress, he says, has the right to fix the terms on which the Southern States shall come back. If any one denies that, he asks him to see that Congress at least asserts their right and authority to do so, and proceeds to enforce it, and it does no good to quarrel on that point. Congress, he says, has not exceeded its duty; their terms of restoration are easier now than they were a year ago, and they likely to be so a year hence as they likely to be so a year hence as they likely to be so a year hence as

The Daily Commercial

PERSONAL.

—Notwithstanding the damaging development in the report of the Congressional Committee on the New York custom House corruptions, it is doubtful what will be the result. Some appear to be under the impression that Mr. Smythe will immediately tender his resignation. Some of the Collector's friends, however, state that he will be able to retain his position, notwithstanding the exposures which appear in the report. Mr. Smythe himself has refused to furnish any information as to the course he intends to pursue, but a gentleman, supposed to be in his confidence, declares that "he cannot be removed." In the face of the damaging report, certain New York papers profess confidence in Mr. Smythe. Says one: "Somebody may be at fault about matters at the custom house, but we can not and do not believe that the blame lies at Mr. Smythe's door. He is not the man for that."

—Rossini has a dog, Mina, whose province is well known in the musical world. When Mina is suffering, the door is closed and the piano is silent. At Rossini's *soirees* this *melomane* of a dog rests under the chair of her mistress, growling softly; she is only silent when they play Rossini's music; barks when they applaud, and howls when the pieces are to be encored.

—Madame Sarah Felix, sister of the tragedienne, Rachel, has for years been successfully engaged in a large oyster fishery. She also employed a portion of her capital in making hair dye, and has just sued her partner in the latter industry, Hedot, for having concealed from her the true secret of manufacture. Hedot was sentenced to undergo a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty francs.

—In a quarrel at Atlanta, Georgia, last Thursday, between Clement C. Greene and Clement C. Howell, the latter was shot through the head, and killed instantly. Notwithstanding the peculiarity and coincidence of their names, neither seems to have shown much clemen-cy to the other.

—The well-known Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, celebrates on the 11th instant, the 40th anniversary of his own marriage, and the wedding of his youngest daughter.

—An in-accurate pen-and-ink portrait of Sterling Price has been going the rounds of the papers, which represents the general as poor, broken down, down-hearted and seedy. He can be seen about ten o'clock every morning walking down Olive street, St. Louis. He stands erect and fully six feet. His hair is silvery white. He dresses in scrupulous black, and carries a gold headed cane.

—The New York *Tribune* brings the serious charge against Mr. Seward of being, under deliphosphical influence. It is not stated how many dis-onaries has to-ar allowed in the effort to produce this word.

"*Ich dien*" 's the motto of the Prince of Wales. It means "I serve" and was adopted by the Black Prince from the blind old King of Bohemia, whom he killed at Poictiers. Its latest use is on a sign over a saloon at Montreal, which runs thusly: "Prince of Wales Restaurant, *Ich dien* oysters in every style."

—The Hon. Andrew Hunter, elected United States Senator from Arkansas, declines on the ground that he cannot accept without injury to the church of which he is a member. Mr. Hunter may or may not intend by this a left-handed compliment to Congress.

—Barclay Haines, a wealthy citizen of Burlington, N. J., has been fined $1,000 for attempting to bribe a Senator in that State with $5. No wonder the virtuous Senator "peached" on a man who offered him so small a sum as that.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken Tresses. But above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times, and

PRESTO, CHANGE!

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

The old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it

CHEAP TO BUY, PLEASANT TO TRY, AND SURE TO DO YOU GOOD.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all Druggists. sed-am-TH'

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the most wonderful remedy ever brought before the public. A gentleman of this city who had lost the use of his limbs, and had used crutches for over six months, has been completely cured by one bottle. Tell your afflicted friends to try it. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

STEIN BROTHERS,

Nos. 58 and 60 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS' & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

FULL LINES OF IMPORTED & DOMESTIC

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

And everything appertaining to the Trade. Also, a complete line of

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Sole Agents for GRAY'S PATENT MOULDED COLLARS, and another entirely new style of

Linen Faced Collars,

WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO BE SOLD AT

MANUFACTURER'S LOWEST PRICES.

Also, agents for all the popular FASHION PLATES. Especial attention is invited to

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

I AM PREPARED TO OFFER MY

CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC,

A FINE STOCK OF THE

Latest Style Woolens,

For Spring Wear, adapted to the Custom Trade, and will guarantee satisfaction in either quality, Price or Workmanship, to all who may favor me with their patronage.

R. B. NORRIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

79 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

HENRY G. HALE,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

Penn and St. Clair Sts.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Just Opened.

Comprising all the Novelties of the Season, such as is found only in a first-class

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CAIN'S

Boot and Shoe Factory,

COR. FIFTH AND MARKET STS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S FINE WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Made to Order

PRICES LOWER than anybother first-class Manufacturer.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. 1y29

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OWBRINGTON.

Continued success of Pittsburgh's favorite young tragedian.

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,

Who will appear THIS EVENING, in Rev. James White's great dramatization, entitled,

KING OF THE COMMONS.

King James V, of Scotland.....Edwin Adams.
(Supported by an excellent cast.)
Saturday—Matinee—Sea of Ice.
☞ Historl Approaches!

GRAND CONCERT

BY THE

PUPILS OF MR. V. DE HAM,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Thursday Evening, March 7.

TICKETS, $1 00. To be had at Messrs. C. C. MELLOR & CO.'S, 81 Wood street, and at the door. No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Marche Triumphale—for three Pianos.....J. Herz.
Misses LIDDIN, C. SCAIFE, E. & L. SILVERMAN, Miss CL. ROSENBACH, STROUSE.
2. The Tear.....Gumbert.
Mr. A. FFELBAUM.
3. La Radieuse, Grande Valse de Concert...Gottschalk
Miss C. L. PURVIANCE, Mr. C. LIVINGSTON.
4. Come e Bello—from "Lucrezia Borgia"...Donizetti.
Miss LAURA REINHART.
5. Caprice de Concert.....Osborne
Miss MARY AUDLEY.
6. Taccia la Notte Placede—from "Il Trovatore."...Verdi.
Mrs. ANNIE M. SHEIB.
7. Duo for Piano and Violin—on motives of the opera "L'Ambassadrice".....Osborne & Beriot.
Miss CORA SCAIFE, Mr. MANNING.
8. Overture to the Home Horse.....Lavenu.
Arranged for three Pianos and three Cabinet Organs.
PIANOS—Misses El. and M. Hildwell, Misses M. Myler and L. Schwartz, Misses M. Barclay and P. Somers.
CABINET ORGANS—Miss S. McLain, Miss Cl. Purviance, Miss L. Robson.

PART SECOND.

1. Bacchanale.....Wehli.
Miss SHEPHARD.
2. L'Ardita, Valse.....Arditi.
Mrs. ANNIE M. SHEIB.
3. Trio for Piano, Violin and Cabinet Organ—on "Martha".....Briccon.
Miss M. WORTER, Prof. MANNING, Mr. DE HAM.
4. Sing, Smile, Slumber—with Piano and Organ accompaniment.....Gounod.
Miss LAURA REINHART.
5. Murmures Eoliens.....Gottschalk.
Miss MARY CANFIELD.
6. Say Once Again, I Love Thee—Duett from "Don Pasquale".....Donizetti.
Mrs. ANNIE M. SHEIB and Mr. APFELBAUM.
7. Galop de Bravoure.....Wehli.
Miss FLAINE SOMERS.
7. Overture to William Tell.....Rossini.
Arranged for three Pianos and three Cabinet Organs.
PIANOS—Mrs. McIrier, Miss Hills, Misses M. Canfield and Shepherd, Misses M. Porter, Mr. Livingston.
CABINET ORGANS.—Miss L. McLain, Miss Cl. Purviance, Miss L. Robson.

VARIETIES THEATRE,

PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.

Tremendous reception of the favorite Comedian,

JOHNNY HART.

Who, in conjunction with the Great Olio, Dramatic and Ballet Companies, appears in a

MAGNIFICENT BILL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....75c | Dress Circle.....50c
Gallery.....25c | Private Boxes.....$4 00

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I call by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR

A Loan of $23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN

For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past;

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in the sum or sums and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the Pennsylvania State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six dollars per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be in the following denominations: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years from date; five millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferable in the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the sale of which loan, including premiums, if celeca, received on the same, shall be applied to the redemption of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder; *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, commission, or other persons, holding in fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State of moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificate of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid out in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all bonds of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $3,000,000; reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be stated in 5 or 10 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $500, and such higher amounts as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 500,000 scrips of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Auditor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quantity of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without indorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 400 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General.
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR GRADING AND PAVING.—Proposals will be received at the Office of A. AMMON, Esq., Carson street, East Birmingham, until the TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1867, for Grading and Paving the following Streets and Alleys: Josephine street, from Harrisburg to Railroad street; Larkin alley, from Harmony to Joseph street; Brown street from Josephine street to Monongahela river; Wright's alley, from Meadow to John street, and Meadow street, from Carson to Clifton street. Plans of the above work, may be seen at the above office until said day, by order of STREET COMMITTEE of East Birmingham.

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. P. LEHMAN, A. M.,

Late Colonel 102 Penna. Vols.

Box 493, Allegheny city, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES,

TOMATOES AND PEACHES.

54 doz. 8 pound cans Fresh Strawberries;
72 doz. 3½ pound cans Fresh Tomatoes;
150 doz. 2, 2½ and 3 pound cans Fresh Peaches,

In Store and for sale at Reduced Prices by

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS.

OLIVER

M'CLINTOCK

& COMPANY,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

NEW CARPETS,

The most complete assortment they have ever had the pleasure to offer.

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST SEASON'S.

23 Fifth Street.

FEBRUARY, 1867.

WE OPEN TO-DAY

OUR

NEW STOCK

OF

CARPETS,

Comprising the Best Patterns made in

Ingrain, Three-Ply,

AND

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

WHICH WE NOW OFFER AT

Wholesale and Retail,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES

SINCE THE WAR.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

OVER HENRY MINER'S BOOK-STORE.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Steenbon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Iron. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1y2

G. S. BRYAN, JOHN A. CAUGHEY,

BRYAN AND CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 71 Water Street,

jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.

M'HENRY HOUSE,

MEADVILLE, PA.

F. WELCH, Superintendent.

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS

COR. SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

And Corner Beaver and Chestnut Streets,

MANCHESTER.

All kinds of WATER, GAS and STEAM FIXTURES kept constantly on hand. fe2

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF

BRONZE, GILT, CUT AND GLASS

Carbon Oil Lamps,

CHANDELIERS,

Lamp Trimmings, &c.

Also, warranted NON-EXPLOSIVE CARBON OIL, wholesale and retail.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

No. 64 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COACH-MAKERS'

ROTARY VISES.

I have just received a full assortment of Nos. 1, 2 and 3. They are the best Vises in the market for Coach-makers.

ws JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.

WHEAT.

A CARGO OF MINNESOTA

CLUB WHEAT,

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by

D. WALLACE,
oct1 358 Liberty st.

JOBBING.

JOBBING,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

60 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR FOURTH.

LONG & SMITHSON.

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. McCLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

no22-tf

VIRGINIA TOBACCOS.

I have on consignment and for sale to the Wholesale Trade the following brands of Virginia Tobacco:
10 box. Holland's celebrated Bright Cable Twist;
100 caddies choice half pound Navy;
20 boxes choice New Crop Navy;
10 boxes Lottier's Flounders;
10 butts Mann's 10c. Lumps.

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

A FULL STOCK OF

CANNED FRUITS,

In Store, and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,
345 LIBERTY ST.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,

First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON

AND

COMPANY.

No. 54 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

OFFER AT ALL TIMES

GOOD GOODS

AT

Reasonable Prices.

Terms - - - - - CASH.

S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.

NEW GOODS

OPENING DAILY.

Macrum & Carlisle,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Are Opening Daily

New and Desirable Goods.

BRADLEY'S SEW INVISIBLE SKIRT for 1867.

PROMENADE AND PARTY SKIRTS, new styles.

LADIES' MATINEE BRODE AND OPERA KIDS.

PATENT PROTECTORS, for Ladies only.

GENTS' PIQUE AND PLAIN KIDS.

The New FRENCH PAPER COLLAR CUFFS, are the latest novelty on Paper.

BEST FRENCH WHALEBONE CORSETS, all sizes.

GUIPURE LACES, new styles.

BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES, NEW LACE COLLARS.

Dealers Supplied

At New York Jobbers' Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS.

Fresh Assortments.

DRESS GOODS.

CHINTZES.

DIMITIES.

COUNTERPANES.

LINEN GOODS.

SHAWLS.

COVERLETS.

MUSLINS.

WHITE GOODS.

BATES & BELL.

JUST OPENED.

JOHN PORTER,

No. 91 MARKET ST.

HAS NOW OPEN

6-4 ALL WOOL DELAINES, 75c.
1 case SHAKER FLANNEL, 31 1-4c.
BLACK AND WHITE PEQUID.
WHITE PEQUID.
PLAIN FRENCH CHINTZ.
PLAIN FRENCH LAWNS.
DRESS GOODS, cheap.

od

NEW GOODS

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

JUST ARRIVED AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,

BUTTONS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELTINGS, BUCKLES and NOTIONS of all kinds, a full and complete line.

MILLINERY GOODS.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, BONNETS, FRAMES, SILKS, CRAPES, MALINES, &c.

As our stock has been purchased at LOW PRICES, we are prepared to offer them at correspondingly low rates to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS.

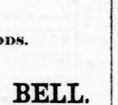
Merchants, Pedlars and Dealers in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S



STANDARD

SCALES.

OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING

RAILROAD, HAY,
COAL, GRAIN,
STOCK, PLATFORM, and
COUNTER SCALES.

Also, a full assortment of DRUGGIST AND PRESCRIPTION SCALES;
FINE GOLD AND JEWELERS' SCALES.
IRON AND BRASS BEAMS.
MARKET SCALES, STANDARD, WEIGHTS and MEASURES, etc.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,

COR. WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH.

Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

FORSYTH'S STANDARD

SCALES.

Iron, Coal, Railroad,
Hay, Stock, Platform,
Grocers' and Druggists'
Counter Scales.

SCALES of all kinds promptly repaired.

FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
39 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FURNITURE.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,

Practical Furniture Manufacturers.

Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

RAILROADS.

THE

Merchants' Union Express Co.,

CAPITAL.....$20,000,000.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY OUR MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Carries by Express, Money, Valuables, Freight and Parcels, over more than 13,000 miles of Express Line, at just and liberal rates, saves Millions yearly to Express Shippers, and can be made permanent only by their liberal patronage. This we hope to merit and receive.

OFFICE, 145 WOOD STREET.

WM. LITTLE, Agent.

PITTSBURGH,

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

PITTSBURGH.

OFFER AT ALL TIMES

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after FEBRUARY 25th, 1867, Trains will arrive and Depart from Union Depot, as follows:

Depart.	"Pittsburgh Time."	Arrive.
Fast Line	2:05 a m	10:15 a m
Mail	6:45 a m	6:35 p m
Mixed	9:20 a m	9:15 p m
Express	12:20 p m	10:10 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:20 p m	11:50 a m
McDonald's Accom'n	5:05 p m	8:20 a m

Leave.	Fast Line.	Mail.	Express.
Pittsburgh	2:05 a m	7:20 a m	12:20 p m
Arrive.			
Columbus	10:50 a m	6:20 p m	11:30 p m
Cincinnati	6:30 p m	5:00 a m	5:00 a m
Indianapolis	8:00 p m	7:35 a m	7:35 a m
Terre Haute	11:00 p m	12:30 a m	12:30 a m
St. Louis	8:00 a m	8:00 p m	8:00 p m
Louisville	5:00 a m	3:00 p m	3:00 p m
Cairo	1:15 p m	1:30 a m	1:30 a m
Chicago	10:00 p m	8:00 a m	8:00 a m

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after FRIDAY, February 1st, 1867, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:30 a m	12:00 m
Mail (to & from Mahoning)	7:20 a m	6:10 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	9:30 a m	8:00 a m
Kiskiminetas Accom'n	1:30 p m	7:45 p m
Express	3:15 p m	11:20 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5:30 p m	2:30 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	2:30 a m

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA

Central Railroad.

On and after December 30, 1866, trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Daily Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	3:20 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 1	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 3	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:30 a m	*Cincinnati Ex	10:50 a m
Johnstown accom.	9:05 a m	Wall's No. 5	11:30 a m
Baltimore Exp.	12:0 p m	Braddock No. 1	3:40 p m
Philad. Express	1:40 p m	Philad. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:05 p m	Wall's No. 4	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 4	2:40 p m	Wall's No. 7	5:00 p m
Braddock No. 1	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	10:00 p m
Wall's No. 5	7:00 p m	Fast Line	10:05 p m
Altoona Accom.		Johnstown Ac.	2:30 p m
Emig'r train	10:25 p m	*Daily all others sundays excepted.	

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 a. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

The Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 1:50 p. m. on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after WEDNESDAY, January 2, 1867, the Passenger trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Arrive.	Depart.
Sharpsbg No 1. 6:25 a m	Sharpsbg No 1. 5:30 a m
Freeport No 1. 8:20 a m	Mail. 6:05 a m
Sharpsbg No 2. 9:20 a m	Sharpsbg No 2. 7:30 a m
Express. 10:45 a m	Freeport No 1. 9:25 a m
Sharpsbg No 3. 1:10 p m	Sharpsbg No 3. 2:10 15 a m
Sharpsbg No 4. 1:50 p m	Sharpsbg No 4. 11:50 a m
Mail. 4:20 p m	Mail. 2:05 p m
Freeport No 2. 6:00 p m	Sharpsbg No 5. 3:30 p m
Sharpsbg No 5. 7:30 p m	Sharpsbg No 6. 6:30 p m
Sharpsbg No 6. 9:05 p m	Sharpsbg No 6. 7:50 p m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

Commutation Tickets for sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett's, Pine Creek, Brinton and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

Through tickets to Butler and Hannahstown, may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

The Company will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value, unless notice is given and the same paid for, or will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information apply at Depot to

JAMES P. BARR,
Federal Street Depot.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,

AND

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:20 a m	Chicago Ex.	2:30 a m
Mail (to & from Crestline)	8:00 a m	Mail (to & from Crestline)	8:00 a m
Erie & Y'gn Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:45 a m
Ft. W & Chic Ex	11:00 a m	Western Express	11:45 a m
Chic Ex. Mail.	7:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:40 p m
Chicago Mail	1:30 p m	Ft. W & Chic Ex.	3:30 p m
Ft. W & Chic Ex.	2:15 p m	Erie & Y'gn Ex.	6:45 p m
Chicago Ex.	8:30 p m	Chicago Ex.	9:10 p m
Western Express	4:35 p m	Ft. W & Chic Ex.	9:40 p m

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
F. W. & Chic. Ex.	1:00 a m	Mail (to & from Crestline)	2:00 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Brit'n Acc.	8:45 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:40 a m	Wellsville Acc.	9:35 a m
Mail (to & from Crestline)	1:20 p m	Castle Shan. Acc.	11:45 a m
Wells'n'N Cas.	3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:45 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:30 p m	Mail (to & from Crestline)	1:50 p m
N. Brit'n Acc.	5:40 p m	N. Brit'n Acc.	2:40 a m
N. Brit'n Acc.	6:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	3:10 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:00 a m

☞ 10:25 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily. No Train leaves Pittsburgh on Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

no19

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	11:00 a m
West Newton Accom.	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
First McKeesport Accom.	11:00 a m	6:50 a m
Second	4:10 p m	5:05 p m
Braddock's	4:10 p m	5:45 p m

Sunday Church train to and from West Newton..... 1:00 p m 10:00 a m

For tickets apply to

P. W. KING, Agent.
mh18 W. R. STOUT, Supt.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York,

VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND MASTON.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad for Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays), at 3:40 and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, Foot of LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—On and after November 19th, 1866.

FAST EXPRESS

Leaves Union Depot, 6:00 A. M.; Allegheny, 6:10 A. M.; arrives at Meadville 12, noon; Franklin, 2:15 P. M.; Oil City, 3:00 P. M.; Erie, 1:35 P. M.; Buffalo, 5:30 P. M. Niagara Falls, 7:35 P. M.

MEADVILLE ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Allegheny, 1:20 P. M.; arrives Meadville, 11:00 P. M.

Ninety-seven miles the shortest route to Erie or

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

NINTH WARD AND LAWRENCEVILLE RAILROAD.—The carrier who has been serving subscribers with the COMMERCIAL in the Ninth ward and Lawrenceville is again indisposed. A new carrier has been placed upon the route, and those subscribers who fail to receive the paper are requested to leave their names at the Toll House, or at the COMMERCIAL Counting Room, 76 Fifth street, when the omission will be promptly corrected.

WILL SPEAK AGAIN.—Michael Lipp, Esq., will re-include his speech on the corruption of Birmingham Council, on Saturday evening next, in Town Hall, that borough.

NATURALIZED.—Philip Washner, a native of Germany, but now a resident of this city, and who served four years in the Federal Army, was naturalized by Judge McCandless in the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

THE MONUMENT FAIR.—The meeting of the Committee of Arrangements of the Soldiers' Monument Fair, will be held this (Thursday) afternoon, instead of yesterday afternoon, as erroneously reported.

HORSE STOLEN.—The barn of J. W. McClelland, near Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, was entered early Friday morning, and a valuable bay horse stolen. The thief is supposed to have come in the direction of Pittsburgh. The horse was between nine and ten years old, fifteen hands high, and long, black mane and tail. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for its recovery.

BARN BURNED.—The barn of Mr. William Moore, at Baden, Beaver county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, together with everything in it, consisting of a threshing machine, elder press, a grainery, all the farming implements, harness and a quantity of hay. Mr. Moore's loss will amount to about one thousand dollars.

[illegible] amount ... upon accepting his resignation, the Board of Directors of the school passed a series of resolutions, expressive of their appreciation of his professional services during the time he had control of the school.

NOON PRAYER MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.—It has not probably known that a noon-day prayer meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been started in Dr. Clark's church, Allegheny. The attendance [illegible] ... on balance of contract price and extra work in building the cabin of the Dictator. The plaintiff alleges that he entered into a contract with the defendants to construct the cabin for a given sum, but at the request of defendants put on a considerable amount of extra work. Witnesses for the defense testified that the wood work of the cabin was of a very inferior character and entirely unfit for a first-class steamer. The case is still on trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Before Judge Sterrett.

George Reyner, indicted on a charge of seduction preferred by Lizzie Redman, aged sixteen years, was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

Charles L. Martin *alias* Charles Porbasco was tried on a charge of larceny. Some months since Officer Wilmot, of Alderman Strain's police, learned that Martin had found a pocket book in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, containing a sum of money and valuable papers. A pocket book, answering the description of the one found, had been lost a few days before at the Union Depot, for which the recovery of which a reward had been offered. Mr. Wilmot, supposing that Martin had found the drover's wallet, searched for him and arrested him at his residence near Sharpsburgh. Martin at the time of his arrest produced the pocketbook, which proved to be the property of Mr. D. M. Edgerton, of Tarentum, and contained twenty-five dollars and several cancelled checks. A charge of larceny of a ballee was then preferred against Martin. The jury, after hearing the evidence in the case, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

James Samuels, an employee in Mr. O'Neill's cleaning house, on Liberty street, was arraigned on a charge of committing an assault and battery on a lad aged twelve years, named Davis. The prosecution alleged that Samuels was selling a coat to a customer, when the lad, who was passing along the street, pulled off the store mark which was attached to the collar of the coat. Samuels then struck him a severe blow on the breast, knocking him known and injuring him severely. Several witnesses were called for the defense, who testified that the lad had used insulting language towards Samuels and threw several bricks at him, one of which struck him on the shoulder. On trial.

Pittsburgh Artist Abroad.

Dropping into Hetzel's studio yesterday, we met some pictures freshly unpacked, having lately arrived from Paris, where they were executed by Joseph R. Woodwell, Esq., son of Mr. Joseph Woodwell, merchant, of this city. Mr. Woodwell is among the youngest of our Art, sons, and we therefore think it worth while to speak a little particularly of these pictures, executed as they were to fill commissions taken out by Mr. W. from Pittsburgh gentlemen on his departure last September for Europe. Not that we design criticism, or even detailed commendation, but chiefly to point to the gratifying circumstance that these pictures, coming from the hand of a junior artist and placed on exhibition under the eyes of the gentleman, a lot worth $7,000 has been obtained on Liberty street, on which to build a new church. Some $1,800 has also been collected towards the building fund. It is to be hoped therefore, that should the concert be repeated, a larger building will be obtained, where everybody can get to see and hear for themselves.

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Public Amusements.

ORVINA HORSAN.—Edwin Adams in his excellent impersonation of "Rover" in "Wild Oats," attracted a large audience last evening, which was enthusiastic in its applause. To-night Mr. Adams will appear as "King of the Commons," and to-morrow evening in his admirable impersonation of "Hawthorne" in "Men of the Day."

VARIETIES.—Manager Alms presents a capital bill for performance this evening, including drama, ballet, singing and dancing.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—A complimentary benefit is to be given the late manager of this establishment on Saturday afternoon, when the beautiful spectacle "Cherry and Fair Star" will be presented.

INVIGORATE THE RESPONSIBLE ORGAN.—The stomach is the responsible organ of the system. If the digestion of food is imperfect, the blood, every gland, every muscle, every nerve and fibre is more or less out of order. All the fluids are depraved. The brain is clouded. The spirits are depressed. All dyspeptics know this to be the truth. It is not, however, half the truth. Columns would be required to enumerate the pains and penalties of dyspepsia, nor could any pen do them justice. Tens of thousands feel them; no man can describe them.

Can they be prevented? Can they be relieved? Can they be banished and forever? Unquestionably they can. No dyspeptic has ever taken Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in vain. Believe no one who says the complaint is incurable. This great vegetable stomachic will eradicate it—is eradicating it in thousands of cases over which medical practitioners have shaken their heads ominously, saying, "Nothing can be done."

The faculty has its fallacies. One of them is that indigestion is the most difficult of all the ordinary ailments of mankind to combat and subdue. This is a mistake. Nothing can be easier than to conquer it if the true specific be administered. This vegetable combination which has become famous throughout the civilized world as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to the disease which has for its name known to fail, and fortunately it is everywhere procurable. If you wish to "fool" with the dyspepsia, try the pharmacopoia perscriptions. If you want to root it out and prevent its recurrence, take this Bitters daily. There is no discount on the testimony in its favor. If there is a man or woman who has ever tried it for indigestion without being benefitted, the fact has not transpired. Universal, unconcealed praise avouches its wonderful tonic virtues.

MARRIED:

TINDLE—WOOD—On the evening of Tuesday, March 5th, by the Rev. William Preston, D. D., ROBERT TINDLE, M. D., and Miss JOSEPHINE, daughter of James Wood, Esq., all of this city.

JOHNSON—PALMER—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. John B. Clark, Mr. JAMES JOHNSON to Miss ANNIE PALMER, all of this city.

DIED:

GRUBBS—On Tuesday, March 5th, at 9 o'clock, of consumption, Miss HOLLIE GRUBBS.

Funeral THURSDAY at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, No. 45 Diamond, Allegheny city.

RICHARDS—On Tuesday, 5th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., at his residence, No. 118 Penn street, JOSEPH RICHARDS, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, at 5 o'clock this AFTERNOON. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment at 10 P. M.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machines

ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S 27 Fifth street.

THEATER COMIQUE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 9,

Grand Complimentary Benefit to the late Manager. The gorgeous Fairy Spectacle called

CHERRY AND FAIR STAR,

With its beautiful music, enchanting scenery, &c. A Superb Olio and a Glorious Farce. Admission 50 cents to all parts of the house.

JAMES M. RITER,

STEAMBOAT OUTFIT AND REPAIR SHOP,

Nos. 55 and 56 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturer of Copper Pipe and Sheet Iron Work. Particular attention given to the manufacture of Blast Pipe, Rolling Mill Stacks, Oil Tanks, Scalding Pans, for Refineries, &c., &c.

All work guaranteed. fy1H, s

THE COURTS.

Calendar for this DAY.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 47. Joseph Crider vs. Mary Hamilton et al.
No. 58. Richard M. Gano vs. Benj. L. H. Dabbs.
No. 68. John P. Reed et al. vs. Henry Mullinger et al.
No. 74. and 76. James Armstrong vs. Alfred Quinby.
No. 79. Foster & Co. vs. Pittsburgh Coal Company.
No. 82. John R. Large vs. Robert S. Foster.
No. 85. James Luker vs. John Neeld.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 4. Millinger & Bidwell vs. Jas. B. Corey et al.
No. 5. Dr. W. C. Reiter vs. Thomas Costa.
MARRIAGE. 21. David H. Rhodes, administrator, vs. Jos. H. Porter.
No. 22. David A. McClelland vs. James P. Tanner.
No. 42. Hugh Wightman vs. John P. Hunt.
No. 44. Hugh Wightman vs. Jos. Brady et al.
No. 49. Geo. Shaffer vs. Patrick O'Hara.
No. 50. George Blackstock vs. F. W. Gerdes.
No. 59. Robinson, Rea & Co. vs. Monongahela Insurance Company.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

The jury in the case of Addison Reno vs. Wm. Perkins et al, action in ejectment for a piece of land in Chartiers township, rendered a verdict yesterday morning in favor of defendants.

The next case was that of Addison Reno vs. Thomas Perkins, being an action for a portion of the same piece of ground embraced in the above tract. Under the instruction of the Court a special verdict was rendered for defendant, subject to questions of law reserved.

Henry B. Conover vs. J. D. Williams. The plaintiff in the case alleges that in 1866 he agreed with and was authorized by defendant to travel with him from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and to use his influence and act as defendant's agent in assisting to consummate the sale of the right to use a certain improved process for the manufacture of iron, for which defendant contracted to give him one-fourth of all moneys realized from any sales effected; that in pursuance of said agreement the right of three counties—Philadelphia, Montgomery and Cambria—were disposed of for $30,000, but defendant refused to pay him his share of the proceeds of the sale—$7,500. The case was on trial at adjournment.

COURT OF [illegible]

Grand Juvenile Concert.

A grand concert was given in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, on Tuesday night, by over one hundred and fifty children of the "Lazar Beer" Mission Sabbath School of that city. The concert was certainly one of the finest entertainments of the season. The hall was densely packed in every corner, and although many of the children were under the necessity of standing during the whole of the exercises, the order was unexceptionable. These children are under the most perfect control of their teachers. Their good behavior and the excellent quality of their singing were the wonder and admiration of all present. The concert was conducted by Mr. Hill. Two lady teachers presided at the organ, and performed their part in a most satisfactory manner. The audience, by a unanimous vote, requested the concert to be repeated.

These schools ought to be supported and encouraged, as they are doing a great and good work in an almost desolate locality. They are located in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny. One meets in a lager beer hall on Chesnnut street, and the other in the Public School House. Neither place is at all suitable or sufficient to accommodate the large numbers which could be gathered in. As stated by Mr. Roberts, the present Superintendent of the afternoon school, whose whole soul is enlisted in the good work, the object of the concert was to aid in the erection of a suitable school building, which they can call their own. Through the kindness and liberality of some five or six gentlemen, a lot worth $7,000 has been obtained on Liberty street, on which to build a new church. Some $1,800 has also been collected towards the building fund. It is to be hoped therefore, that should the concert be repeated, a larger building will be obtained, where everybody can get to see and hear for themselves.

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets,

Bankers and Brokers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. jy4

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with JAY COOKE & CO., our correspondents, we are prepared to convert SEVEN-THIRTIES into

5-20 Bonds of 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,

COR. OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6, 1867.

There was no perceptible improvement in the local money market to-day. The offerings at the banks are much beyond their line of discounts and a great deal of first-class paper cannot be reached. Private capitalists are very shy, and severely discriminating in buying paper, although there are many unexceptionable signatures that necessarily have recourse to the outside market for favors. High minded business men will protect their paper at any reasonable sacrifice.

Governments are lower to-day, except the new issue of the 5-20s and the currency bonds, which are sustained by the activity in conversions. Gold is reacting sharply— adecline of 1⅝c from yesterday's quotation. But the most sensible decline is shown in the Railway list, with the exception of New York Central, which according to later telegrams received by S. S. Bryan, recovered from the forenoon prices and closed at 102. We print our usual list:

Gold	136
U. S. Bonds, 1881	109½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1865	107½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1865, new	107½
U. S. Bonds, 10's	104½
Michigan Southern	79½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	79½
Ft. Wayne & Chicago	97½
Erie	72½
Chicago & Rock Island	97½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	97½
Chicago & North western preferred	85½
New York Central	100

MINING STOCKS.

Gregory	13½
Rocky Mount	1.00
Mark Hill	50c
Hope	50c
Covington	1.00
Holman	18c
Smith & Parmelee	1.00
Symmes	9.00

The following shows the totals of the average of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Capital	$17,500,000	$17,500,000	
Specie	3,441,222	3,026,473	Dec. $414,749
Legal Tenders	17,253,000	17,187,000	Dec. 14,300
Due from Banks	4,625,706	4,840,290	Inc. 17,582
Due to Banks	6,966,013	7,173,896	Inc. 207,883
Deposits	26,566,013	29,307,398	Inc. 741,375
Circulation	10,566,451	10,581,900	Inc. 15,106

There is not an increased movement last week, though there was no very marked change in the line except in a slackening under notes and deposits—the former showing an increase of $312,- 00%, and the latter of $721,375. Loans decreased $4,35,743. The specie decreased some fifteen thousand dollars, and the circulation increased about as much. The clearings amount to $30,371,658, against $28,108,502 the previous week, and the balances foot up $2,819,186, against $2,817,711 the previous week.

—The earnings of nineteen principal railroads for January compare thus with the same month of last year:

	1866.	1867.
Atlantic and Great Western	$683,902	$501,127
Erie	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chicago and Great Eastern	99,443	93,784
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	241,336	267,098
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	241,336	267,098
Toledo and Wabash	193,170	191,179
Erie	1,000,000	1,000,000
Illinois Central	562,928	666,438
Michigan Southern	1,000,000	1,000,000
Marietta and Cincinnati	90,128	94,136
Michigan Central	1,000,000	1,000,000
Michigan Southern	314,388	302,744
Ohio and Mississippi	171,787	143,101
Milwaukee and St. Paul	131,756	148,300
Ohio and Mississippi	207,561	256,000
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	1,000,000	1,000,000
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	178,179	164,000
Toledo, Wabash and Western	226,000	226,000
Western Union	30,102	30,079
Total (19 roads)	$6,735,848	$6,774,284

—The new usury law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature reads thus:

SECTION 1. When there is no agreement for a different rate of interest of money, the same shall carry interest at the rate of six dollars by the year and at the same rate for a greater or less sum, and for a longer or shorter time.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful to contract to pay or receive any sum of money not exceeding in the whole the principal and interest at any such greater rate of interest, provided, however, that no greater rate of interest than six per annum shall be recovered in any action except in cases where a greater rate of interest than six per cent. has been expressly stipulated for in writing.

SEC. 3. All statutes, four and one of chapter one hundred and sixty-two of the acts of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and all parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall not affect any existing contract or any action now pending in any court, and shall take effect on the 1st day of July next.

—The Boston *Advertiser* makes a fuller mention of the recent heavy failures. The great failure has of course been the most prominent topic of conversation in all financial circles, but as far as we learn few new facts have been developed. The amount of indebtedness to the banks is reported to be somewhat larger than was publicly known on Saturday, some accounts representing it as high as twelve hundred thousand dollars.

The question between the Merchants' Bank and the State Bank as to the responsibility of the latter for the checks certified by its cashier is warmly discussed and opinions are also divided, the most contradictory statements being made as to the practice of the respective banks in matters of this sort. So far as now appears we apprehend that the questions of facts are likely to be so closely contested as the questions of law, in case the matter is litigated, as is now generally expected.

With reference to some incorrect reports as to the loan of $600,000 made by the Merchants' Bank to Mellen, Ward & Co., we learn from the best authority that the gold certificates on which the loan was made came from New York through other banks in this city. The loan was made at the rate of 125 in currency for 100 in gold, was in the regular course of business and was sanctioned by the directors. The certificates were delivered on Thursday by the cashier of the Merchants' Bank at the request of Mr. Carter, of the firm of Mellen, Ward & Co., into the hands of the cashier of the State Bank, and the latter gave in payment checks upon the State Bank to the amount of $600,000 certified by him as good. The common impression that the gold certificates were procured from the Sub-Treasury in this city is without foundation, and it is probable that the only relation of the late cashier of the Sub-Treasury to the certificates in question was that they were handed to him to temporarily cover a defalcation previously made in some other form, and were not returned by him as the parties dealing with him had anticipated.

The affairs of the First National Bank of Newton are undergoing official examination by Mr. Ransom, the National Bank Examiner. As he is not yet ready to send his report to the Department at Washington, he makes no public statement of the condition of the bank at present. We are informed, however, that the examination thus far made does not indicate a result any more favorable than has been already foreshadowed, the entire capital of the bank being unquestionably lost. Mr. Ransom authorizes us to state that from his examination of the cashier, it appears that the transactions by which the bank was ruined occurred within twenty-four hours of their discovery, except one operation on Tuesday last, which, like the others was concealed from all the directors except Mr. Carter. It appears that the name of Mellen, Ward & Co. does not occur in the loan of the bank, and that no loans to them were ever sanctioned by the directors except on Government bonds or cash securities. The cashier admits that he was not authorized to make any loan of the securities or funds of the bank in Boston on his own responsibility.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, 1867.

We have but little to remark to day in regard to the general markets. The weather has been disagreeable and seeing against trade to some extent. There is, however, a continual improvement in many branches of business. The four market continues as last reported. Grain is generally dull. There is very little choice butter in market, but an overstock of inferior qualities, which are nearly unsalable at prices. Eggs are higher, and until after the season of Lent will likely continue high. Provisions are active. The iron market is very dull; the manufactories are still closed, with no prospect of an early resumption of business. There is also a probability that the rolling houses will close at an early day, which will add to the present depression and stagnation of business, caused by the non-working of the iron mills.

We condense from our latest exchanges the following:

CINCINNATI.

The *Gazette*, of Tuesday, quotes as follows:

Butter—The receipts for the week have been in excess of the demand, except of choice yellow, which is scarce and will bring 2@3c; white medium qualities of roll are dull at 23@25c, and inferior grades at 18@20c. There is not much Western Reserve offered, and it is held at 27@30c.

Cheese—There has been a good demand all the week and prices are, gaining. Sales have been advanced to 15½ on Western Reserve and Hamburg, and they are firm at the advance. We quote Western Reserve and Hamburg at 16@17c; Factory at 15@ 16c; English Dairy at 18@19c; and Pine Apple at 21@ 22c per lb, as to actual sale.

Feed—There is not much doing at the river, and prices are steady at 11@12c a bushel for Timothy; timothy at about, and 2@10c for Ohio river.

Eggs—The supplies have been large, and prices declined until they reached 16@18c per dozen for fresh in good order, but rallied, and closed firm with a good demand at 19@20c.

Grease.—The demand is active and prices are firm. We quote brown at 6@6½c; dark yellow and white at 9@9½c per pounds.

Hemp—There is a fair demand but the supply is large and prices have declined to $220@$240 00 per ton for undressed Kentucky. Prime dressed do. sells at $270@$280 00.

Oil—The market has not been as firm for linseed and prices have declined to $1 40@1 47 per gallon. Lard oil has been steady and closes firm at $1 70@1 10 for extra, $1 05@1 06 for No. 1, and 85@90c for lower grades. Petroleum remains quiet at 42@45c for refined.

Seed—There was an easy market for clover until Friday, when prices stiffened up, and it closes firm, with sales of 1,000 bushels on Monday, on terms not transpired. Timothy is ruled steady, with a moderate demand, at $3 40. Flax is active and firm, at $2 35@2 40, the latter rate for choice lots for sowing.

Tallow—The market rules firmer and prices are higher, closing at 10@10½c for No. 2 for country, and 10½c for city rendered.

Whisky—The receipts have been light during the week, and holders have been able to obtain an advance of 1@2 gallon. On Monday 250 gallons raw in lots sold at 24½c gallon, but the demand at this price is not active.

PHILADELPHIA.

The *North American*, of Tuesday, says:

Groceries—Prices are well maintained; 281 hhds and 41 tierces of clayed Cuba Molasses sold at 46½c ₩ gallon, and 400 bags of Rio Coffee at 18½c ₩ lb in gold.

Flour—The market continues greatly depressed, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase in small lots only. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine at $8 50@ 9 75; extras at $9 50@10 25; Northwest extra family at $10 50@ 12; Penn. and Ohio do. at $11 50@12 50, and fancy brands at $13@16 50, according to quality. The receipts are limited to small sales at $7@7 25 for feeding and $8 50@9 for Meal.

Grain—The market is very poorly supplied with wheat, and prime lots attract considerable attention, but common grades are neglected; small sales of common to prime red at $2 40@2 65; southern do. at $2 60@2 75, and white at $2 75@3 35. Rye is selling at $1 30@1 35 for western and Pennsylvania. Corn is less active; sales of 4,000 bushels at once, in store, from the cars and afloat. Corn remains without change; sales of 2,000 bushels. A small lot of Barley Malt sold at $1 50.

Seeds—Clover continues in good demand; 1,800 bushels sold at $7 50@7 75 for old, and $8@8 50 ₩ bush for fair to prime new. Timothy sells at $3 50@3 75, and Flaxseed at $2 30@2 ₩ bush.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, since the 1st inst., were as follows: Flour 2,937 bbls, apples 1152 bbls, cheese 128 boxes, corn 2,892 sacks, barley 1691 sacks, potatoes 1,000 sacks, butter 191 packages, and bulk meats 3229 pieces.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated:

APPLES—Prices range from $2@$4 25 ₩ bbl, as to quality. Dried apples. We note sales of 60 bbls inferior at $5@5 50; 40 bbls good at $3 25@3 50 and 25 bbls choice at $3 75@4 ₩ bbl.

BEANS—Choice white beans are quoted at $2 50@ 2 75 ₩ bush, and Navy at $3.

BUTTER—There is but little choice butter in the market, but an overstock of inferior grades. Good roll is in demand at 28@30c ₩ lb, but low grades are hardly saleable at any price.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples are quoted at 9@10c ₩ lb, and peaches from 16 to 20c, as to quality.

EGGS—There has been an advance in prices. We quote to-day fresh packed at 20c ₩ dozen.

FLOUR—The market continues active and firm. Stocks in store are light, and favorite brands are selling readily at quotations. We quote the following brands: Ford's, Crossett's and Bartlett's, $12 00; Falcon, $12 25; Jenkins's Lilly Mills, $12 75, and Snow Flake, $13 50 ₩ bbl. Rye flour is rather dull at $7 ₩ per bbl. Buckwheat flour is quoted at $3 75@4 00 per hundred.

GRAIN—We quote No. 1 Spring firm at $2 60, and Winter at $2 80@2 90 per bushel. Corn is quoted nominally at 62@70c for yellow and 65@70c for mixed. Oats are in good demand at 40@45c per bushel. Barley is quoted at 90@95c. Rye is in demand at $1 35 per bushel. There is no barley in market. We quote No. 1 timothy seed at 50@55c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—We quote the prices from first hands as follows: Sugar Cured hams, 16c; shoulders, 10c; sides, 14½c; dried beef, 19½c; lard, 13c, and breakfast bacon, 16c per lb.

Groceries.

COFFEE—The market is firm at the following quotations: Choice Rio, 27@c; prime, 27c; good, 26@ 26½c.

BROWN SUGARS—New Orleans, 14@15c; Porto Rico, 17@18½c; Cuba, 15@15½c; Hard, 16½c; A Coffee, 16½c; B, 16c; extra C, 15½c; New Orleans, 90@96c; Porto Rico, 15@16c; English Island, 80c.

SYRUP—Extra Union, $1 20; Lovering's, $1 10; Brook & Edgar, 85c; Franklin, 80c. Other syrups range from 75 to 80c, as to quality.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 90c@$1 75; Imperial, $1 50 @1 90; Gunpowder, $1 50@1 80; Oolong, 75c@$1 20.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, half bbl, $12 50; half do, $12 25; No. 1 Bay do, $22 50, half do, $12 25; No. 2 Mackerel, $10 50; No. 3 do, $9; White Fish, half bbl, $8 00; Labrador Herring, half bbl, $10; Lake Herring, $5 25.

RICE—Carolina, 11½; Rangoon, 10½c.

SODA—Bi Carb, 10½c.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED WEEKLY WHENEVER NECESSARY.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, 1867.

The market continues to be generally well supplied with the articles of daily consumption, which we have classified under the head of Family Markets. We note the retail price for first class articles as follows:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

Wheat loaf, each	10
Rye	10
Boston Crackers, ₩ lb	15
Corn	10
Soda	15
Butter	15
Water	10
Sugar	15
Graham	10

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, print, ₩ lb	40@45
Prime Roll	35@40
Inferior	25@30
Pine Apple Cheese	20@25
Eggs, ₩ dozen	40

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon	15
Mackinaw Trout ₩ lb	15
Pickerel	10
Black Bass	20
Mackerel, ₩ lb	20
Codfish	10
Shad, each	75@$1 00

FISH—DRY, SALTED, ETC.

Cod, dry, ₩ lb	10
Haddock, smoked	10
" dry	10
Halibut, "	10
Lobsters, 2 lb cans, each	25
" 3 lb cans, each	35
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	15
" preserved, ₩ can	25@30
Trout, ₩ lb	15
Herring, ₩ lb	10
" per box	40

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

Extra Family, ₩ bbl	$11 00@12 00
Extra Family, ₩ lb	12
Buckwheat Flour, ₩ lb	17 00
" ₩ lb	6
Buckwheat Flour, ₩ lb	6

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC., ETC.

Apples ₩ half peck	15@25
Apples, Winesap, ₩ dozen	40
" Romanite, ₩ dozen	25
Strawberries, ₩ box	25
Blackberries, ₩ box	25
Raspberries, ₩ box	25
Gooseberries, ₩ box	25
Currants, ₩ box	25
Peaches, ₩ can	30@35
Tomatoes, ₩ can	20@25
Quinces, ₩ dozen	50
Pineapples, ₩ dozen	50@75
Oranges, ₩ dozen	40@50
Lemons, ₩ dozen	40@50
Bananas, ₩ dozen	50
Cocoanuts, ₩ dozen	15
Almonds, ₩ lb	25
Filberts, ₩ lb	20
Walnuts, ₩ lb	20
Chestnuts, ₩ lb	20
Peanuts, ₩ lb	15
Pecans, ₩ lb	20
Raisins, ₩ box	2 50
Figs, ₩ lb	25
Prunes (eating)	30
" (cooking)	20
Filberts	30